

buildings, one-and two-stories in height, covered in stucco or a stucco façade with corrugated metal on the other elevations.

Ike's Café was constructed in 1916 following the first fire and is significant as one of only two buildings in the historic district to have survived the 1937 fire. This wood frame building is one story in height at the front elevation, but two stories at the rear elevation. After the 1937 fire, all but the front elevation of the building was covered in corrugated metal as a fire protection measure. The building derives its name from Isaac (Ike) Hanlon, who operated a restaurant and stage depot in the building from the late 1920s to the early 1940s.

After sitting vacant for a number of years, rehabilitation work was undertaken in 1999 and 2000 to convert the building into a retail space and café. The rehabilitation largely covered the existing historic materials including the corrugated metal siding and roofing, storefront, front entrance door, and the original windows. Interior tongue and groove siding was repaired, and missing or broken features were replicated to match the existing historic materials. Plumbing, electrical systems, and HVAC were upgraded. The successful use of the federal tax credit has provided a helpful financial incentive to this important local resource and spawned further revitalization in this community.

For more information, visit the TPS website at www.cr.nps.gov/hos/tps/tax/index.htm.

(left) One of the few structures to survive the fires that ravaged the Chinese American Historic District in Walnut Grove, California, Ike's Café found new life through rehabilitation. Photo courtesy of Technical Preservation Services files.

(right) By taking advantage of the rehabilitation tax credit program, buildings like Douglass High School in Huntington, West Virginia, remain vital parts of the community. Photo courtesy of Technical Preservation Services files.

COMMUNITY INITIATIVES

City of Atlanta's Comprehensive Historic Resource Survey

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The Comprehensive Historic Resource Survey (CHRS) is a multi-year project by the city of Atlanta's Urban Design Commission to create a comprehensive inventory of the city's historic places. The survey will focus on neighborhoods, buildings, sites, and structures. Of particular interest to the Atlanta Urban Design Commission are places that have been unrecognized before or that have importance beyond what is known.

The last comprehensive survey of the historic places was completed in the late 1980s. The findings were compiled and published in *Atlanta's Lasting Landmarks*. The Atlanta City Council adopted the finished publication as the official inventory of potential, listed, or designated historic resources in Atlanta. However, since 1987, only neighborhood-oriented or project-specific surveys have been completed.

Maintaining and updating an inventory of historic properties is both a regulatory and policy requirement of the Atlanta Urban Design Commission. The 2000 and 2001 Atlanta Comprehensive Development Plans identified several historic resource or historic preservation issues that necessitate an updated comprehensive historic resource inventory.

For example, properties associated both locally and nationally with the Civil Rights Movement are not

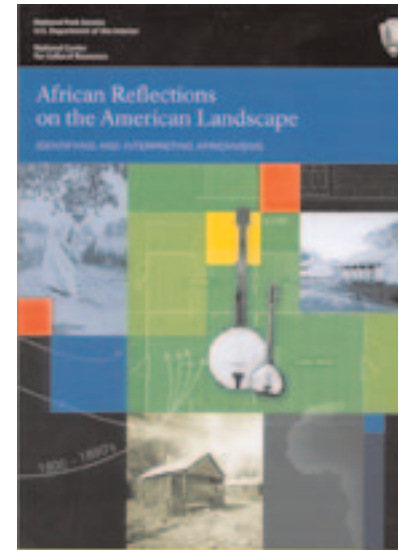
well recognized by the general public, as was demonstrated in the discussion of the fate of the Rich's Department Store complex and the Peachtree-Broad Building. Much of Atlanta's industrial and rural past is slowly vanishing as more in-fill development and redevelopment occurs in and around the city. Pre-history, archeological, and Civil War sites are undocumented. Buildings, structures, and neighborhoods that illustrate Atlanta's development after World War II and were less than 50 years old at the time of the last survey are now old enough to be considered. With the advent of geographic information systems, computer databases, and interactive web-based applications, the ability to catalogue and distribute information about historic properties is greatly increased.

The updated survey will synthesize all efforts since 1987 and at the same time address pressing cultural resource management issues. The Atlanta Urban Design Commission will provide the overall project management, and has formed the Survey Advisory Committee to help oversee the survey. The current Advisory Committee consists of individuals from a variety of backgrounds who have expertise in a wide range of historic preservation, planning, and general design subjects.

Since the convening of the Advisory Committee a year ago, the Committee members and Urban Design Commission staff have been focusing on organizational and logistical issues, basic fact gathering, and consolidation of existing information. As part of this effort, a variety of readily available information sources have been electronically catalogued and mapped. In addition, the

African Reflections on the American Landscape Now Available

African Reflections on the American Landscape: Identifying and Interpreting Africanisms, highlights West and Central African cultural contributions to the nation's built environment that have been documented and recognized in the cultural resources programs of the National Park Service. This guide to Africanisms is intended to support historic preservation and cultural resource stewardship efforts of organizations and individuals within their communities. For copies, contact Brian Joyner at brian_joyner@nps.gov, phone: 202/354-2276. It is also available through the Cultural Diversity Program website at www.cr.nps.gov/crdi, under "publications."



Urban Design Commission is developing contacts with neighborhoods, government agencies, professional associations, non-profit organizations, advocacy groups, and related university departments. The information gathered during the survey will be available to the general public through on-line, government, and non-profit sources.

For more information on Atlanta's CHRS and the Urban Design Commission, contact Doug Young at dyoung@ci.atlanta.ga.us, phone: 404/320-6600, or visit the website at www.ci.atlanta.ga.us/citydir/urbandesign_info.html.

The Hispanic Experience in Reading, Pennsylvania

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Like many older cities in Pennsylvania, Reading exhibits many buildings that illustrate its rich industrial past. Wealth generated through industrial development is reflected in the city's architectural heritage, including residential, commercial, religious, and industrial buildings. In common with other

older industrial cities, Reading more recently has become a magnet for Hispanic residents who are attracted to employment opportunities.

Many Hispanic residents settle in areas that are either designated and regulated by local government historic preservation ordinances or are determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Section 106 comes into play because of the use of federal funds for rehabilitation programs.

Thus far, only two older cities in Pennsylvania have reached out to Hispanic residents who reside in historic districts. They include Gettysburg Borough and the City of Lancaster. By contrast, at public meetings in Reading to discuss possible local historic district designation, no informational brochures were translated into Spanish and no aggressive outreach to the Hispanic population was made.

The Pennsylvania Bureau of Historic Preservation is working with the City of Reading on the proposed local designation of the Penn's Common and Park Line historic districts and Reading's Hispanic commu-

nity to ensure that the full range of views are considered. An intern from the National Park Service's Cultural Resources Diversity Internship Program will work with the various organizations to develop these outreach opportunities.

It is hoped that the residents of Reading will view Hispanics as part of the succession of ethnic groups that built the city—from the Irish to the Polish, Italian, and now Hispanic immigrants. Over the years, these groups have purchased homes, established businesses, and built houses of worship. Historic preservation is a part of Hispanic cultural values, which should be incorporated into historic preservation planning. When all groups realize that they are working toward a healthy and safe neighborhood that retains its sense of place, they can unite their efforts to work toward common goals.

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